AMUSEMENTS.

VOLUME VI.

MONDAY

THE DAILY PRESS.

THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY.

Interesting Concerning Our Prisoners at

the South.

prisoners. These came from the Calvary Baptist Church in Twenty third street, New

York City. Massachusetts and Rhode Island

ent a great deal.

There are three prisons and three hospitals,

all originally tobacco manufactories. In the latter the patients have cots. In the former

to bedding was supplied until the last of

The smallness of the accommodations is

It is large, and would be effective for the suppression of the rebellion it the whole of

down by terrorism, and a savage discipline

maintains the rebel army in position, through privations and discontent enough to try the best of troops. Another fact significant of the real feelings of the rebels is, that the Virginia postmasters are probibited from

Washington News and Gossip.

BRITISH EVASION OF THE BLOCKADE -- AN EX-

CELLENT OPENING FOR WAR.

ceived by the Government,) renders it almost certain that the English part of the

speck of war, more ominous than the seizure

GENERAL FREMONT IN WASHINGTON.

to come before the Committee on the Con-duct of the War on Monday. Fred. Conk-ling is to give him a dinner early next week, at which Horace Greeley and others of Fre-mont's faith will be guests.

A FURIOUS FRMALE SECESSIONIST.

When Mrs. Greenbow lost her cake, con-

taining her plan of escape, she was furious,

not desisting from ringing her bell until the guard threatened to shut her in the gar-

from her allowance of a quart of wine a day.

The Burnside Expedition.

It is announced that this "Expedition'

It is believed in well-informed circles at

Washington that its successful landing will

be the signal for a general advance. But a

move? Being answered in twenty-four hours, he rejoined that he "wished the sol-

diers not to be deluded into the belief that

juia Creek, and leave the Confederates at

Manassus the choice of two evils: to fall back on Richmond, or be completely outflanked and captured by McClellan's masterly strat-

A Kentucky Opinion of the Times' Bogus

Disputches.

[From the Lexington Observer, January 4.]

was the startling cry of the news-boys through our streets on Thursday night while

was the starting cry of the news-boys through our streets on Thursday night while vending the Cincinnati Times. Every body, of course, grabbed at the paper, and the boys reaped quite a harvest, until it was discovered that the exciting news was contained in a telegraphic dispatch, dated Lexington, Ky., January 2. There was then a sudden check to the prosperous operations of the boys, as the whole thing was known to be a hoax. No other daily paper coming to the city that day, the Times, no doubt, expected this clever dodge to succeed, and the sensation heads were strung out in fiaming capitals to catch the eye upon opening the paper. If the dispatch was sent from this city, the wag who get it up is certainly entitled to the lasting gratitude of the enterprising publishers of the evening paper which is so much sought after here. The wags of this city have the happiest facility of getting up startling news, but we had presumed they were satisfied with home operations, and had

were satisfied with home operations, and had no idea of branching out for the benefit of

The question is frequently asked by inexperienced members of Congress and other subordinate officers of the Government, who ought to know better, "Why don't General McClellan advance?" The only reply to this question is, that General McClellan is advancing every hour of the twenty-four that passes. He has his hands upon the throat of the rebel army of the Potomac, holding it where it is. He is advancing in drill, advancing in discipline, advancing in strength, advancing in endurance to stand out in the cold, advancing in supply of muskets for in-

"GREAT FIGHT AT BOWLING GREEN,"-This

General Fremont-arrived to-night, and is

of Mason and Slidell.

Information from official sources (not re-

Washington, December 3, 1862.

taking any currency save Federal specie.

....JANUARY 6

PUBLISHED DAYLY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS, BY

Corner Sixth and Vine atrects. Manager, Geo. Wood; Stage Manager, G. H. Gilbert; PRIORS TO SUIT THE TIMES.—Dress Circle and Par-quette, 36 cents; Gallery, 15 cents. THIS (Monday) EVENING, January 6, 1861, first night of the charming actress, MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,

Who will appear as FANCHON, in the admired Drama of FANCHON. OR THE CRICKET. SMITH & NIXON'S HALL

Mad. Anna Bishop, THE WORLD-RENGWNED CANTATRICE, Who, since her appearance in the United States, has made the circuit of the globe, begs to announce

ONE GRAND CONCERT, On Tuesday Evening, January 7.

Madame Anna Bishop will be assisted by MR. EDWARD SEGUIN. The American Barytone, Eleve du Conservate GUSTAVE DE SPIESS, The eminent Pianist (Pupil of Listz)

The Steinway Grand Piano used is furnished by

Palace Garden.

E. PALMER, TREASURER AND
Proprietor; Abe Paimer, Business Manager; G. P. Madden, Stage Manager; Geo. Wallace, Musical Director; A. Smith, Lesier of Or-Admirelou, 10 cents; Parquette, 20 cents.

MUSIC, WIT AND THE DRAMA. W. E. Manning,

The Great Western Ethiopian Comedian. Re-engagement of the favorite Vocalist, Dancer and Comedian, T. LE FAVOR.

GREAT JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE

See the names of the unapproachable Quartet: Johnny Stout, T. Le Favor,

George Wallace, Charley Sanford. PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

PART 1.
OvertureOrchestr
Opening Cherus. Quarte Gentie Annie W. Warr Fanny Hall W. E. Manuin Sesing Nolly Home Johnny Stor Langhing Darkies G. P. Madde Annie Lisie Grorge Walla Abvil Chorus—Ii Trovatore Grorge Walla
Ballad Miss Katy Florence
Ballad Miss Katy Floren Dance Cocoanut Ballet Trou Cambellogians Compat
Ballad Johnny Sto
Dance—A la BayadoreMisses Carris and Lill Flying Globe
Song and Dance-Bob Ridley

TALENT ON A BUST.
Le Favor, Manning and Santord.
FART V. Equilibrium Scenes.... The whole to conclude with a LAUGHABLE AFFERFIECE.

WHEN A Grand Afternoon Performance on New-Year Day, commencing at 2 o'clock. Admission, 30 conts.

WESTERN MUSRUM-SYCAMORRover \$50,000 different Curiosities in the same building; Wax Statuary of the most promisent persons
that ever lived; Scenes of all the late Battlet, Living Wonders—the African Bea Constrictor, 27 feet
in length, weighing 385 pounds; the Arctic Bats;
millipess of Curiosities, too numerous to mention,
Admission only ONE DIME to all the show, the
infernal Regions included
deSl-tf

WM. M. ALLEN, Lessee,

HEAD-QUARTERS.

MILITARY MEN AND SUTLERS

WILL SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING THEIR GOODS AT THE

New Rubber Store,

BOLE WESTERN AGENCY For the Sale of the Patent

COMBINATION CAMP COT!

FENWICE & CO., No. 56 West Fourth-st.,

OPPOSITE CABLISLE BLOCK. STOP YOUR COUGH

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS -OF THE-

Extract of Tar COUGH ELIXIR.

THIS INVALUABLE REMEDY, which has been in the market only a short time, has already established the reputation of being one of the finest and most certain cures for Coughs, Coids, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, were wanteferly set. Colds, and all Affections of the Throat and Lidiss, ever manufactured.

To prevent imposition upon the public, this medicine is for sale celly by the following druggists: James S. Glascoe, corner of Fourth and Main-sts.; Wm. Snyder, Fourth and See: Orewither, Stath and Contral-avenue; Eberle, Fifth and Ongral-avenue; H. H. Hilt, Fifth and Sees, and Shuesler & Chapman, Siath and Vine-streets. Bird & Manfred, Chas. F. Fistcher, & A. Avard and J. E. Lee are the only authorized agents for Covington, Ry.

Price - - - 50 Cents per Bottle.

Sundries on Consignment.

25 BRIS. HEMPSERD;
10 bris. Dried Apples;
10 bris. Castor Oli:
14 bris. Mess Fork;
Beans, Butter and Eggs;
For sale by JAS, A. FBAZEB & CO.;
1st 66 and 68 Wainut-st;

Rige.

700 BAGS PRIME EAST INDIA Rice. For sale by JAS. A. FRAZER & OO., Nos. 66 and 68 Wanut-st. Percussion Caps.

1.000 M PLAIN S. B. CAPS-GER.

advancing in endurance to stand out in the cold, advancing in supply of muskets for infantry, cannon for artillery, sabers and revolvers and rilles for cavalry, location of expeditions, etc. When he has completed these advances he will close up the rebellion, and then the men who now clamer for an immediate advance will be compelled to acknowledge the wisdom of General McClellan's programme. THE WEEKLY PRESS NOW READY, a containing the Hews of the Week, both Foreign and Local, and a Telegraphic Summary of Events elsewhere, up to the hour of going by press.

For sale at the Counting seem. Price 3 cents. A Turin letter contradicts the statement that Kosanth is a prey to consumption. He is in excellent health.

Cincinnati Daily

CINCINNATI, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1862.

A Way to Raise Money.

Some days ago we took occasion to state some of the principal sources from which the governments of France and Great Britain derive the immense revenue they require to derive the immense revenue they require to support their vast armies and navies, pay the interest on their national debt, and de-fray the expenses of the government. In France it is openly declared that the annual revenue may and does equal twenty five per cent of the total annual earnings of the na-tion, and French writers state that this im-mense and seemingly exhausting sum may be rejied from the results without consisten-Some released prisoners have arrived at Washington from Richmond. They say that a great prison is being built in Salisbury, N. C., inclosing fifteen acres. The building is capable of containing fifteen hundred persons. There are now in Richmond one thousand and twenty nine originates. be raised from the people without occasion-ing distress. The great expenses forced on us by the rebellion bring us to some novel measures for raising an adequate revenue, sand and twenty-nine prisoners.

There have been sent to Raleigh thirty-two, to New Orleans four hundred and measures for raising an adequate revenue, and, as we are rich anough and patriotic enough to pay all that is needed, it is hoped that the committees of Congress who have the matter in charge will devise ways by which the requisite means may be secured. If they lay before Congress, without delay, the measures they propose, they will do much to increase the confidence of the public and to relieve it of measures research. two, to New Orleans four hundred and inety-six, to Charleston nine hundred and fifty, Columbia, S. C., one hundred and fifty, Tuscaloosa five hundred, Salisbury one hundred and seventy-six; released and sent home, fifty-six; in jail, forty-three; died in prison, beside those who died in the general hospital, one hundred; escaped, eight. Only two boxes of clothing were sent from the great State of New York to the Richmond lic, and to relieve it of uneasiness created by ations for an offensive mo anxiety to know in what manner the nation nearly, if not quite, complete. is to come to the support of the Government.
The sum to be raised is not so formidable.

taking into the account our numbers and general prosperity. Five cents per day for every man, woman and child in the loyal States would produce at once a million per day, or three hundred and sixty-five million dollars per annum. But the uncertainty as
to how our revenue is to be raised makes
every body uncomfortable, even when we
know that the amount is not at all beyond
or even up to our ability.

Among the measures which will probably
come before Congress in this relation is the
investigation of a control team.

and that a hundred prisoners are crowded into a room sixty by lorty feet. The privations, indignities and indecencies to which they have been subjected, have not been overstated. The Tombs are a paradise compared to these Richmond black holes. imposition of a general stamp duty on all legal and commercial documents. Experi-Confederate State paper is at a discount of ence in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe has proved this to be one of the simplest in collection and easiest of endurfrom twenty five to fifty per cent., according to the character of the news from England. United States Treasury-notes are constantly at a premium of ten per cent. Merchants cheerfully, although slyly, pay this premium, and frequently come to the paroled prisoners and try to buy notes.

Of the Union sentiment in Richmond, Mr. Gillet speaks with the greatest positiveness. ance. From such a tex the British govern ment received for the year ending 21st March, 1860, £8,032,538, and for the year ending 31st March, 1861, \$8,360,789. This

sum is equivalent to ten per cent, per annum on four bundred millions of dollars. Let us consider what is the objection to this Let us consider what is the objection to this tax, how it may be raised and where its burden would fall. We believe that it can be demonstrated that its policy is unquestionable, that it can be raised without distressing the country, and that it would fall precisely upon those best able to meet it and to whom it would not be offensive. Virginia was not under the heels of the one hundred and fifty thousand ruffians sent up from the cotton States. The State is held

During the war of 1812-15 a stamp duty was created, which owed its inception for the time to the greatest among our diplomatists and financiers, Albert Gallatin, and the plan worked well. Since that period it has been adopted in Maryland with equally good results. In practice, then, as well as in theory, it has already proved a successful

measure among our people. On whom would it now fall? Precisely on those who can best endure it; on those engaged in commercial, legal and real estate transactions, those, of all others, who are most able and best prepared to meet its demands.

most certain that the English part of the allied expedition will soon occupy Mataroras, if indeed it has not already done so, for the purpose of opening an illicit trade, via Brownsville, with the rebels. It is even believed in well informed quarters, that England joined France and Spain for the especial purpose of importing contrabands, and exporting cotton into and from the South. Far-seeing men discern herein a speck of war, more ominous than the seigure Following the example of the British Government, this duty, which produced it the last year over forty millions of dollars, might be laid upon deeds and other similar instruments, probates of wills and letters of administration, hills of exchange, foreign and inland, bankers' notes (this form Mr. Chase has already alluded to) receipts for money, marine and fire insurance policies, supplements and papers for advertisements, legacies and wills, playing-cards, dice, penalties in law proceedings, inventories and appraisements, diplomas, patents, apprentice indentures, licenses to physicians, advocates, attorneys, notaries and pawnbrokers, bills of lading, invoices, certificates of marriage and burial, coasting licenses and ship's papers, steamboat certifi-Following the example of the British Govlicenses and ship's papers, steamboat certifi-cates, mint and essay certificates, memo-randa for the sale or purchase of stocks,

awards, powers of attorney, &c., &c.
In this country, which is marked by a
greater amount of business between man ret on bread and water. Another cake which was brought for her she threw fu-riously down stairs. She will soon be sent to Fert Lafayette. She has been cut off and man than any other in the world, we should find a much larger range of materials for taxation of this sort than in Great Britain. When we look at our courts and their litiga tion, at the enormous number of banks, their circulation, and the amount of notes discounted by them from month to month; our coal and railway traffic, our coasting trade, the fees paid to judicial and ministerial funchas sailed. A Washington correspondent tionsries, making enormous incomes for many of them, as in the cases of sheriffs and many of them, as in the cases of sheriffs and clerks, and when we consider the constant sale and changing hands of property of every kind and discription, we are justified in say-ing that if Eogland can get \$40,000,000 a year short time ago General McClellan inquired of General Porter in what time he could out of its people, who are by no means so active, enterprising or speculative as ours, we might receive twice or three times that amount. A stamp on affidavits, on judgment records, on executions, on subpense they were about going into winter quarters, but to hold themselves in readiness, as they would shortly move forward." Since that ment records, on executions, on subpenas, on transcripts or any other document used in evidence, would, in the city of New York alone, bring in a very large annual sum. We record more deeds and mortgages in a single year in this State than is done in England in half a century, for their system does not require the particularities and formalities of our new in real existe transactions. time it has transpired that orders have been given to move by the way of Occoquan.

As the Burnside Expedition will probably ascend the Rappahannock River, a movement forward via Occoquan will compel the evacuation of the rebel batteries on the malities of our own in real estate transac-Potomac, and also give us possession of the terminus of the Richmond Railway at Ac-

Moreover, in all these, already fees of a large amount are paid to our officials without hesitation or complaint, to swell their incomes at the expense of the people, while the Government gets none of them. And yet the Government provides at the public charge for all the machinery of litigation and the heavy expense of maintaining its tribunals.

tribunals.

Take also the case of ordinary dealers at the banks. Not one of them could object to paying a small duty on the note he offers, proportioned to its amount. Borrowers sometimes pay two and three per cent. per month to money londers in the street "without winking," and could not shirk from paying a small duty on the paper they are so ready to sell at any price. The regular man of business, who gets accommodated at a less rate, could still better afford it. He counts on a profit when he makes the loan; he makes it because he has a country and laws which protect him in his business, and should not that business bear a portion of the expense of the protection? In short, the tax would fall on moneyed men, on men buying and selling real estate and personal the banks. Not one of them could object to buying and selling real estate and personal property for a profit, on commercial men trading, and men getting rich or expecting to get rich by commerce; while those who depend on their daily labor for support, and have no such transactions, would entirely escape. We tax the necessaries of life with out hesitation or resistance: why not tax the machinery of those who get rich by the

artificial arrangements of society and its forms and methods of business?

All the leading nations of Europe have adopted stamp duties with success. They were levied in Holland earlier than in Engwere seviad in Holland earlier than in England, where stamps were used in the fifth year of William and Mary. In the reigns of the Georges and William IV, various modifications of the system took place, but the actual revenue from stages of the system.

modifications of the system took place, but the actual revenue from stamp duty has been constantly on the increase. On some of the instruments the stamp is directly pressed; on others pasted in the form of a seal, and others again are in load and affixed. Stamp duties are also levied in France.

The introduction of this system of revenue, of course, has given rise to many adjudications in the English Courts, interesting in themselves and all founded on a liberal interpretation of the laws in favor of those who ignorantly violate the requirements, while a fraudulent evasion is treated with severity. The principal difficulty in England has arisen from the inequality of the rates, designedly left so to aid the more aristocratic classes. Thus, while the stamp duty on a sale of land of the value of £50 is

twelve and a half per cent., on a sale of the value of £5,600, it is only one per cent. All this we should certainly avoid in our own system.—New York Post.

Latest from Beaufort. The news brought by the Government transports Cahawba and Roomoke, which vessels arrived at New York on Friday last, is up to the 30th ult., and is of an interesting

character. Commodore Dupont was evidently preparing a new strike at the rebels. Arrangements were making at Hilton Head, in the last week of December, for a naval demonstration, the frigate Wahash and a large number of armed launches having been put in order and the latter tested, in the work of assisting and covering the landing of troops. The practice in the boats had been quite extensive, and it was fully understood that a new descent was about to be made on the enemy's coast. The gun-boats were concentrating; and so far as the naval part of the expedition was concerned, the preparations for an offensive movement were

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT HILTON HEAD. These defenses are now nearly perfected. The intreuchment back of Fort Walker is described as a splendid work, capable of protecting the fort and the quarters of the Federal forces against very great odds. One thousand men in the fort and along the line of the works together with such assistance. the works, together with such assistance as could be rendered by a few gun-boats, could defend our position against any force the rebels are able to bring against it. As the force at Hilton Head, (independent of that at Beaufort and Tybee Island,) is about twelve thousand men, at least ten thousand men could be spared from Hilton Head; a force which, with General Stevens' Brigade at Beaufort, would be sufficiently formidable to accomplish the reduction of either Savannah or Cherleston, or (what is more likely to be done,) defeat the considerable force of rebels assembled at Coosawhatchie, a place familiarly known as the "junction," situated on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

THE OCCUPATION OF BEAUFORT, Although large quantities of provisions have been landed at Beaufort from the transports, much more, indeed, than General Stevens' brigade of 4,000 men would be likely to need for a long time to come, no fortifica-tions have been erected near the town. The soldiers are regularly encamped, occupying only their tents. The officers are quartered in the houses of the town. There is no evidence that Beaufort is to be defended by our forces as a permanent position. The indications are that some point nearer Charleston

BUSINESS RESUMED IN BEAUFORT-RETURN OF

will be chosen.

A STORBERRER. It is not generally known that at this time business is carried on in the town of Beau-fort by one of the original inhabitants. He owns what is known as a "country store," where dry goods, crockery, groceries and boots and shoes are sold. This Beaufort dealer is by birth an Eastern man, but has lived in the South more than twenty years, and he has managed to keep up a small stock

of shoes, for which he now finds a ready market at good prices.

The story of the manner in which he re-tained his store, and, after leaving Beaufort, came back to protect his stock and dispose came back to protect his stock and dispose of it, like a true Yankee, is somewhat interesting. He is an old man, but when the Federal forces appeared off Hitton Head, the Secessionists undertook to compel him, and also a Chinaman, to join the rabel forces. The two, however, escaped in the night, and took to the woods. The Secessionists, of course, had no time to pursue. After the precipitate flight of the chivalry the store-keeper returned to Beaufort.

He has made some arrangement with the

He has made some arrangement with the Quartermaster's Department of our forces by which he is supplied with goods that can be disposed of to the volunteers; and though he admits that "he can not recommend" some of the goods in his passession, especially those which were for a time left under the control of the negroes, be has in some way managed to get together a large stockmuch greater, it is said, than his original one

The report of the death of Lord Palmerstop, though early contradicted, created a great sensation in London. A correspond-

ent of the Manchester Guardian says: It is suspected by some that the rumor was set affoat for stock-jobbing purposes. But I should not be surprised if it was first suggested by the sight of the blinds in all the windows of the broad front of the Cambridge House close drawn, as a mark of respect to the dead. Lord Palmerston has, am assured, felt the death of the Prince with more keenness than any sorrow that has befallen the country or himself within the recollection of those most intimate with

The same correspondent says:

The Nashville, I hear, either has sailed, or is on the point of sailing, from Southampton. May the gallaut Pegram have a good deliverance from the Federal cruiser said to be looking out for him outside the channel. That he carries away the same armament from Southampton that he brought in I should not like to bet or that the Nathville. should not like to bet; or that the Nashville as respects trim and top hamper, is not bet-ter calculated to brave the Atlantic and the anemy than she was when she burned the Harvey Burch.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND, The preparations for the funeral of the Prince Consort at St. George's, Windsor, were rapidly proceeding. The chapel has been dressed in black cloth. The Queen intends erecting a mausoleum at Frogmore, near to that of the Duchess of Kent, but

much more splendid.

The Queen, who left Windsor in the strictest privacy, proceeded through the Slopes to the South-western Station. No person was on the platform besides Lord Alfred Paget on the platform desides Lord Afried Paget—
not even a royal servant was allowed to be
in attendance. The Prince of Walss and
Princesses Alice and Helena accompanied
Her Majesty.

As Her Majesty will be as secluded as possible while at Osborne, more than one-half of

the usual number of royal servants will be sent to Buckingham Palace.

Immediately the Queen left Windsor, the royal standard was lowered, and the Union Jack hoisted half-mast high, as the Prince held the nominal office of Governor or Constable of the Castle.

A BRACE OF SENSIBLE CANADIANS.-The Cobourg Sun copies "with pleasure" the following from the Kingston Whig:

No matter what the news may be of the action of the British Government may take of the Mason and Slidell affair, we entreat our readers not to fret their fat with any dread of a war between Great Britain and the United States. Sensible men are at the the United States. Sensible men are at the head of both Governments, and know the horrors of war too well to hasten into it without adequate sause. Whatever might be thought of the war at home, it would be very unpopular in Canada. It is all very well for us to poke up the Yankees with a long stick when they brag of their victories, and the press feeds its readers with "flop doodle," but to fight with them is beyond expectation. They are our neighbors and best cuntomers. Many of us are connected with them in ties of blood and ties of business. They are a kind, hospitable, intelligent race of people—if they would not hrag so muchare our hindred, and the idea of cutting each other's throats is utterly out of the question

BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

From Columbus.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]
Columbus, January 4.—The Seventy-sev enth Regiment, Colonel Hildebrand, has been ordered from Marietta to Camp Dennison. The Fifty-fifth, at Norwalk, will go to Camp Dennison next week, and also Zahm's cav-

airy, now at Morroeville.

The Board of Control of the State Bank of Chio decided that under no circumstances of present crisis will the State Bank suggested the Chicago and pend specie payment.

The rotunds of State house to night pre-

the rotands of State-house to hight pre-sented an interesting scene. It is said that there are one hundred and fifty candidates in town. The pressure is greater than upon any legislature since 1956. In the rotunds, while the Senate and House were in caucus, the most active and earnest candidates were I see that Major McRae finally settles down at Cincinnati with his head-quarters for re-cruiting, to fill up Ohio volanteer regiments in service. His head quarters, wherever they

may be, do not change the service expected of Campa Chase or Dennison, as many per cons have supposed. The proposition of the Major to rent the Elm-street Barracks, and the action of Council, may be ineffectual, if the fact be true, as stated in a report of Colonel A. E. lones to Governor Dennison, that he had

contracted for the transfer of the barracks to the State of Ohio during the war. Governor Tod is already domiciled on Town-street, east of Washington-avenue, in the house occupied by Gov. Chase during his

An order from the Paymaster-General has been received here directing that Major Mc-Dowell, head quarters at Columbus, pay all troops in Ohio and Michigan. Major Mc-Phail, head quarters at Wheeling, pay all in Western Virginia; and Major Larred, head-quarters at Louisville, pay all in Kentucky. To these, ranking Paymasters, all others in

their Departments will report. SECOND DISDATCH.

COLUMBUS, January 5. The caucus nominations are as follows: The caucus nominations are as follows:
Senate—Rhodes, of Delaware, (Rep.,)
Clerk; Loomis, of Cuyahoga (Dem.,) First
Assistant; Morrow, of Tuscarawas (Rep.,)
Second Assistant; Sergeant at-Arms, Sands
(Rep., of Vinton; First Assistant, Clegg
(Bell Everett,) of Dayton; Second Assistant,
Howard Harrison (Dem.)
House—Hubbell (Rep.), of Delaware,
Speaker; Clerk, Kinsman (Dem.), of Cleveland; First Assistant, Stevens (Rep.), of
Warren; Second Assistant, Miller (Dem.), of
Fairfield; Sergeant at-Arms, Hedges (Rep.),
of Cincinnati; First Assistant, Chamberlin

raineig; Sergeant-Rathris, Hedges (Rep.), of Cincinnati; First Assistant, Chamberlin (Dem.), of Marietta; Second Assistant, Chance (Rep.), of Starke.

The Chairman of the Senate caucus was Samson Mason; of the House, Peter Odlin.

In the House the first ballot for Speaker stood: Hubbell, 21; Myers, 18; Smith, 14; Sayler & The Senatorial caucus was harmonious,

but there was a flurry in the House caucus. Mr. Flagg offered a resolution to nominate informally and confirm or reject after the informally and confirm or reject after the ticket was complete. After some peppery discussion, it passed, and at one ballot for Speaker the order was set aside, when Mr. Flagg declined further participation.

Mr. Sayler, being a candidate for Speaker, declined being made a Democratic scapegoat any longer, giving notice that he desired to be independent in voting hereafter to support or oppose caucus nominations according to circumstances. Several other the mocrats, including Hueston, of Hamil-

Democrats, including Hueston, of Hamilton, were understood to occupy a similar There was a similar flare-upon subsequent

the boil finally simmered down, and to all appearances the caucus will be sustained. Kinsman and Miller are Democrats. The Union party is not particularly homogeneous, and the incongruity will largely develop itself upon the Senatorial election and the proposition to re-district the State. The Republicans will then discover that concessions of trifles now would have inured future concessions in important matters. At this

time it is difficult for some Democrats or Republicans, struggling for power, to forget old party affiliations. The third party in the Assembly are denominated straight Demo-crats. They stand aloof from caucus, but have not yet defined themselves.
Senators discuss the propriety of appointing their committees by ballot, in order to insure a proper business organization, but the policy of the measure is beset with difficulties, so that custom is likely to rule.

Sampson Mason, of Springfield, and Groesbeck, are prominent for the Chairmanship of the Judiciary. Whetstone and Eggleston

for Finance.

Senatorship not yet fairly introduced.

Among those whose names will be canvassed, are Chase, Dennison, Wade, Ewing, Schenck, Corwin, Delano, Stanton, Groesbeck, Dor-gey and Ashley.

General Milroy's Expedition to Hunters. ville Successful-Large Quantity of Army

Stores Captured and Destroyed. HUTTONVILLE, January 5-5 P. M.—The expedition sent out by General Milroy on the 31st ult., to attack Huntersville, fifty miles distant, was completely successful. It consisted of four hundred of the Twenty-fifth Ohio, Msjor Webster commanding; three hundred of the Second Virginia, Major Owens, and forty of Bracker's Cavalry.

Owens; and forty of Bracken's Cavalry.

They attacked at daybreak yesterday the enemy, consisting of four hundred regular cavalry, and three hundred and fifty country militis. After skirmishing for an hour the enemy retreated on double-quick, with a loss of eight killed and wounded; on our side none. Eighty thousand dollars' worth of army stores and clothing were captured and

Robel Hostilities on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Line.

Point-or-Rocks, January 5.—The rebels attacked the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, near Hancock, yesterday, who were re-building the railroad. After a slight skir-mish our men retired to this side to await reinforcements. Meanwhile the rebels de-stroyed the railroad and telegraph lines, breaking our communication with Cumber-land. General Lander is marching to their

Big Betkel Deserted by the Enemy-Scouting Party Takes the Place-Forti-fications-Burnside's Expedition.

fications—Buraside's Expedition.

Forthers Morror, January 4—A scouting party of seven or eight hundred strong, consisting of six companies of the Coast Guard, six companies of the Twentieth New York Regiment and three companies of Harlem's Cavalry, left Camp Hamilton yesterday morning, under command of Acting Brigadier-General Weber, accompanied by Majors Vegesack and Carling, of General Wool's staff. About two miles beyond Little Bethel the infantry halted. The cavalry proceeded toward Big Bethel, and six miles this side of that place met a mounted picket, which was driven in.

driven in.

The cavalry gave chase, but were unable to overtake them. On arriving at Big Bethel the place appeared to have been deserted, and careful examination showed that to be and careful examination showed that to be the case. It had apparently been occupied by three or four thousand men, including two or three hundred cavalry. Breastworks were found nearly half a mile in extent, pierced for twelve guns. After a short stay the scouting party returned. No squad was left there, as was stated yesterday.

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The steamer Spaulding is loading for Hatterns Inlet. Burnside's expedition is now daily ex-

pected.

From Missouri-Secessionists Werse than ever in Johnson County.

SEDALIA, December 5.—Three men arrived here to-day from Johnson County, who report that Jennison was at Rose Hill, Johnson County, a day or two since, which place they report that he has burned. They are reported to be on the way to this place. If it be true that he is on his way here, it is to be hoped he will capture the notorious Methodist preacher and brigand Vard Cocke Methodist preacher and brigand Vard Cockerel, who is reported to be encamped with about five bundred men near Columbus, in the north-west part of the county. Many of the most substantial and respectable citizens of Johnson County arrive here nearly every day, being driven from their howses by this noted bushwheeker and his gang.

The reports that Secosh is squeiched in Johnson County are all bosh. They are, if any thing, worse than they have ever been. The son of Mrs. Heath, Postmaster at Warrensburg, coming home from Kansas the other day, fell into the hands of Cockerel and was nearly stripped of his clothing.

Expedition Against Texas. Washington, January 5.—The recent report about a contemplated Texas expedition, to be fitted out at Fort Leavenworth, under charge of Generals Hunter, Lane and Den-

er, is mainly correct.

General Lane will command a column organized with a view to demonstrate those principles which he believes can alone bring the war to a successful termination. In this position General Lane, it is understood, is cordially indersed by the Administration.

The Navy Department has forwarded to the Navy-yard specifications for iron-clad steamers to be built. Five rebel deserters arrived yesterday from

Manassas. They have no idea of the number of men, but represent the defenses of a formidable character. Circumstances recently transpired which fix on Colonel Kerrigan the guilt of having given information to the enemy.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, January 5.—Last Thursday a small Federal scouting party went below Paducah, losing a Wm. Owens, whom the rebels threatened to hang. The Federals thereupon arrested Robert Wolfolk, a prominent Secessionist of Paducah, and sent world to the shale that his fatter would be deterto the rebals that his fate would be determined by that of Owens'. Wolfolk's wife has gone to Columbus to get orders from General Polk for the exchange of the two

The Green River Bridge is completed.

Trensary-Notes.

Washington, January 4.—The Committee of Ways and Means will report and ask the immediate passage, on Monday, of a bill authorizing the issue of a hundred million dollars of demand Treasury notes, receivable for all public and private dues and debts, making them legal tender, and exchangeable for six per cent. bonds; also, extending the same privilege to all demand notes already authorized.

An English Officer's Adventures in America In one of Mr. Weed's letters from Europe to the Albany Evening Journal, the following anecdotes are told:

Sir John Wilson, a veteran General, to whom I was introduced, said that he received seven wounds (then Captain Wilson) on the Nisgara frontier, in 1814, and was brought, wounded, with General Scott to Albany, where he remained several weeks, and was then taken to Pittefield. He spoke warmly of General Scott's gallantry and generosity. He siso remembers, gratefully, the kind attentions of his American surgeon, (Dr. Thomas, of Poughkeepsie,) who entered the army about the time General Scott was ap

ted a captain. Sir John related several incidents that occurred on his way to Albany. A few miles west of Canandaigus, at a tavern, he was annoyed by a Yankee, who came into his room sat down and asked all sorts of questions many of them in bad taste, if not impert nent. Before leaving Captain Wilson asked for porter, but it could not be obtained Some hours afterward, as the wounded offi come nours afterward, as the wounded offi-cer was journeying eastward, he was over-taken by the Yankee, who said: "Well, Cap-tain, I spose you did not expect to see me again?" The officer replied, "That he neither expected nor desired to see him again." "Well," responded the Yankee, "never mind that. I heard you say you wanted porter, and I have brought you some:"then producing a bottle and tumbler. some;" then producing a bottle and tumbler poured it out and handed it to the Captain who drank it, was refreshed, and offered, with his thanks, payment. "I don't want no pay for that nor these six bottles. Americans want is to whip the British, and then treat them well afterward, speci

and then then well merward, speci-ally if they are wounded."

This incident, said Sir John, with the ex-treme kindness of all classes to him, led him to cherish pleasant recollections of America, and to pray devoutly that the horrors of another war between kindred, who ought to be friends, may be averted.

The Times' Home-made Telegraphic Dis patches.

We have accertained positively, by making inquiries in the proper quarter, that the matter purporting to be telegraphic dispatches which appeared in the Cincinnati Times of Thursday last, under the regular telegraphic head, dated "Lexington, Jan. 2," and "St. Louis, Jan. 2," the matter dated at Lexington purporting to be a regular Asso-ciated Press dispatch, and that dated at St. Louis purporting to be a special telegraphic dispatch to the Times, did not pass through the telegraph office. The conductors of the Times knew that on that day—the 2d instant—as no morning papers had been is-sued, there would be unusual anxiety to see sued, there would be unusual anxiety to see the noon dispatches, and nothing sensational coming by telegraph, proceeded to manufac-ture out of the vague rumors floating about town something to increase the excitement and the sale of the paper. So the dispatches from Lexington and St. Louis were com-posed in the Times office, and every effort was made to excite and alarm the people. The head-lines were invented and made up in a way not to give a true index of the n a way not to give a true index of the 'news," but to exaggerate it. Of course, the forgers of telegraphic dispatches would not hesitate to be guilty of any additional mean-ness in the way of falsification, direct or indirect, that would promote their despicable fraud. The conductors of the Times will not deny these statements, because they know we can prove them to be true.—Cincinnati Commercial, 6th.

FROM THE SOUTH .- By the Memphis Apseal of the 19th we have the following from Texas:

The Galveston Civilian of the 18th says : Last night's mail brought advices from the Rio Grande to the effect that a Lincoln steam propeller had arrived, and was block-ading the river. She had captured and The fight was still progressing at Mata-

The Houston Telegraph of the 10th says that the people of Galveston are in a con-

iderable stew over the report that Governor Lubbeck had written a letter to General Herbert, ordering the destruction of Galves-ton if the city could not be defended.

The Federal fleet near New Orleans and Lake Ponchartrain have captured several Ponchartrain have captured several

rebel steamers.

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